



# Hongkong Daily Press.

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No. 19,070.

號十七零千九萬一第

日三十月六年未己

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 10TH, 1919.

四拜禮

號拾月柒年捌國民華中

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**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
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which gives universal satisfaction.

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**PRINCE TRAMWAY COMPANY**

LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

8.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

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### KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 2 Through Express a.m.	No. 3 Through Express a.m.	No. 4 Through Express a.m.	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Through Express a.m.	No. 8 Through Express a.m.	No. 9 Through Express a.m.	No. 10 Through Express a.m.	No. 11 Through Express a.m.	No. 12 Through Express a.m.	No. 13 Through Express a.m.	No. 14 Through Express a.m.	No. 15 Through Express a.m.	No. 16 Through Express a.m.	No. 17 Through Express a.m.	No. 18 Through Express a.m.	No. 19 Through Express a.m.	No. 20 Through Express a.m.	
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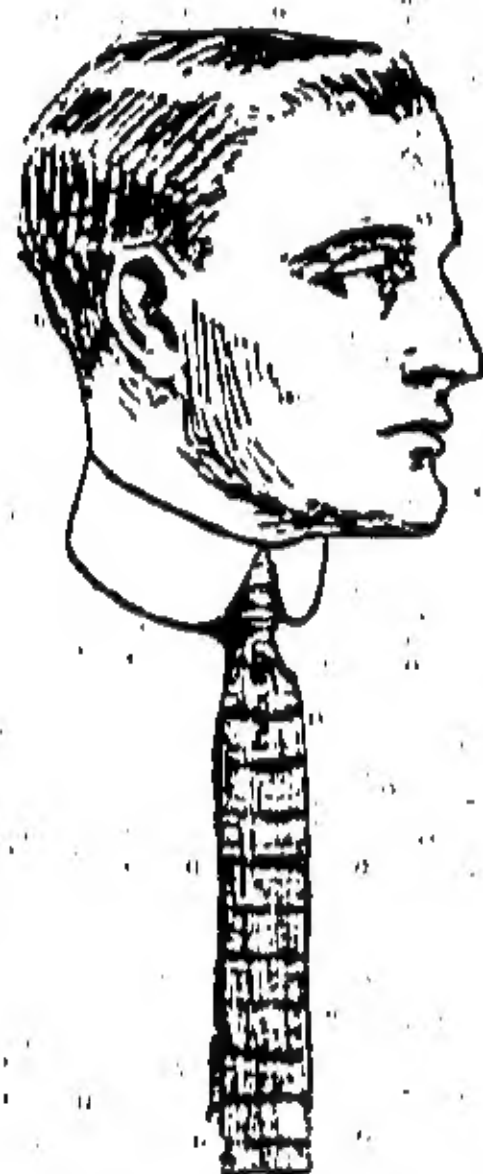
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Give us a call to inspect them.

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## TUBULAR TIES

In a large variety of patterns and colours to suit every taste. These ties slide easily between the folds of stiff double collars, are very suitable for wear with soft double collars.

Inexpensively priced at \$1.00 each.

Tubular washing ties in neat stripes, 40c each, 6 for \$2.00

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When Kaiser Bill harnessed his War Horses and took a mad canter in the race for the "World Dominion" Cup, the IMPERIO DEL MUNDO was lost to Hongkong Smokers, but now that Wilhelm is chewing the bitter cud and tramping the Dutch Hooks, his dreams of a World-wide Empire having gone up in smoke, Hongkong lovers of a good puff have come to their own again, for their old favourite, the peerless

## IMPERIO DEL MUNDO

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## THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

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Hotel Mansions.

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The sole proprietorship of this Factory belongs to an American concern.

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## CORONET

July 10th, 11th and 12th, 1919.

Antonio Moreno

in

the Great Vitagraph production

## "ALADDIN FROM BROADWAY"

All the world's the stage for this fine film, the scene of which ranges if not from China to Peru at least from New York to Mecca and Damascus. It is a picture that is well up to Coronet standard.

Usual Prices.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

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## BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIRS IN 1920.

TO BE HELD IN LONDON, BIRMINGHAM AND GLASGOW.

This the first year of peace released the British Industries Fair from the restrictions which the manufacture of munitions of war has imposed upon it. The British Industries Fair of 1920 (February 23rd-March 5th) will be on a scale commensurate with the magnitude of British industry, with the result that it has been found necessary to provide a home for the Fair in London the Crystal Palace, the largest exhibition building in the world. And already there is grave doubt that this building—gigantic as it is—will prove too small unless special additions are made to it.

The three fairs, though held in different towns (London, Birmingham and Glasgow), are in reality one fair. The London Fair is directly organised by the Board of Trade, while the fairs in Birmingham and Glasgow are organised by the municipalities of the respective cities under the auspices and with the support of the Board. An important point in the organisation of the three fairs is that they are held concurrently, each fair representing a specified group of industries, and no one industry being permitted to exhibit at two fairs.

Under the new scheme which thus comes into being many trades which in the past have been unrepresented by a Trade Fair have an opportunity of exhibiting their productions, and foreign buyers will have an opportunity of seeing at one time an enormous range of the country's productions.

The British Industries Fairs are not Exhibitions. They are Trade Fairs, in which admission is restricted to bona fide trade buyers seriously interested in the participating trades, and admission is by invitation only. Participation in the Fair is confined to British manufacturing firms which shall be deemed in this instance to be firms whose principal works and head offices are situated within the British Empire and which are not controlled by foreign interests. Exhibitors are not permitted to exhibit goods other than those they actually manufacture. The result is that buyers who visit the Fair know that no article shown on an exhibitor's stand can be purchased elsewhere in the Fair, while the exhibitors on their side can rely on the fact that all visitors are trade buyers.

Another point in which the British Industries Fairs are an advance on the fairs which have been organised in various towns on the Continent is that participation in the Fairs is restricted to manufacturers of goods which are really suitable for inclusion. At some of the Fairs which have been held on the Continent such articles as railway engines, big guns and other productions of engineering works have been exhibited, although it is clear that they are not articles which are purchased by the trade buyer in quantity for stock and resale. An examination of the schedule of the trades included in the British Industries Fair, 1920, will at once show that participation is confined to goods which are such as would be purchased for resale by wholesale and retail traders.

WHAT THE FAIR HAS ALREADY ACCOMPLISHED. The surest test of the success of the British Industries Fair during the five years that it has now been in existence is the measure of the extent to which it continues to be supported by the exhibitors. Taken year by year, the number of exhibitors in each section or group of trades has steadily increased. Another sure test of the usefulness of the Fair is the number of trade buyers who visit it each year. Just as the exhibitors have increased, so have the buyers increased each year. At the last Fair the number of buyers passing the turnstiles each day was approximately a thousand more than passed the turnstiles in 1918.

A third test of the success of the Fair is the amount of business transacted at it. And here again the signs of progress are clear, for each year the volume of business transacted has steadily grown.

Commenced soon after the beginning of the war and held throughout the whole five years under war conditions it has, up to the present, been practically impossible for foreign buyers to visit the Fair, but whenever and wherever possible they have done so. Their opinion of the Fair is expressed in the fact that the few who have been able to reach the Fair have placed considerable orders. What the value of the orders placed by the foreign buyers has been can be gauged by the fact that one of the exhibitors reported to the Department that in two days they opened no fewer than 500 new accounts, of which 200 were with overseas buyers. Such a result could only have been achieved by years of steady work had not the Fair brought them into touch with these new customers.

Many firms, too, have reported to the Department that they sold out their whole output for the year in less than a week and have continued to do so each year that they have exhibited.

One great advantage which the manufacturer who exhibits secures in the sale of his goods is that he is able to lay before the buyers a far greater range of samples than the comparatively small collection which it would be convenient for his traveller to carry on his rounds. In addition, his samples are shown under the best conditions for their display.

Added to all this, the exhibitor has had the advantage of being able to meet during the eleven days of the Fair a very large proportion of his customers and so increase the personal relations which up to the inception of the British Industries Fairs he had been able to maintain only by occasional and irregular visits and the calls of his travellers.

To buyers also the Fair has proved of incalculable benefit owing to the careful classification and grouping of the Fair into trades. By this grouping the buyer has been enabled to inspect during the Fair period not only a few firms, but practically all the manufacturers in whose productions he is interested. In a few hours he has found it possible to inspect a range of samples which in its breadth represents practically the whole production of the country in the particular lines with which he is concerned.

## PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, June 26th.

IN SEARCH OF A PREMIER.

Were a chapter written describing present events in the history of China it might appropriately be given the above title as reminiscent of the writer of our boyhood days. Nobody covets the position. As the present acting Premier remarked in an interview, there is no one in China who wishes to assume any position of responsibility, but there are thousands who are clamouring for smaller positions involving no responsibility. This can well be imagined. Suppose an acceptable man were found to-morrow he would enter upon his duties with a certain amount of obloquy. For instance, the South would have none of him. They would label him as a bogus Premier elected by a bogus Parliament. Probably it would not hurt very much, but all the same, it is not likely to be regarded as an encouragement. In addition to other disadvantages there is the difficulty created by the Anfu Club, which desires one of its own members to have the honour and other members to receive several of the portfolios. This has led to a demand from Shanghai, taken up in Peking, for the dissolution of the Anfu Club as a seditious organisation. The Club may be all that its critics say, but respect for the sense of fairness and liberality prevailing among Chinese politicians is not enhanced by the demand of one party that a rival organisation should be suppressed. If the Anfu Club's activities are not confined within the limits of the law, then, by all means, have it dealt with as it ought to be, but to proceed against it simply because of its political thought or colour is not in accord with the principles of free government for which the Constitutionalists are contending. However, there seems to be a growing belief that the Anfu Club will not persist in its nomination of Tien Wen-chieh, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, as Premier, and that Chow Shu-ann, the President's preference, will in due course undertake the task of forming a Cabinet of all the talents, a task which may be easier after the bitterness occasioned by China's sense of betrayal has subsided. Meanwhile, Kung Hsin-chan will function for several periods of ten days.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

Had the decision of the Peace Conference been different respecting Tsingtau it is probable that the official peace celebrations in Peking, Chinese and Allied, would have been on a grand scale. As it is, the French, Americans, British, Belgian and Japanese will have celebrations more or less individual and separate. China will not celebrate what she feels to be another victory of Japan over her, and in Peking there is the deepest sympathy for this point of view expressed by the Anglo-American community. It has been pointed out that China could make no more eloquent protest than by a studied silence during the celebrations of the other Allies.

CHRONIC IMPROVEMENT.

It may be that it is because we are nearing the end of the half year—we hear so much of the Government's struggle to raise funds to keep the administrative machinery going. The struggle has been perpetual for years, but it is particularly keen at the moment, owing to the feeling that some big event is pending. It is not surprising to learn that the notes of the Government banks have again fallen below sixty, nor that official salaries are paid partly in silver, partly in depreciated notes, and partly in domestic loan bonds. Consequently, officials in the lower ranks are finding it very difficult to make ends meet.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

The Bill which the Anfu Club succeeded in forcing through Parliament for the reorganisation of the Bank of China has provoked a storm of opposition from the merchant classes all over the country, who see that it is an attempt to control the Bank by the party. The threat of the merchants in the provinces that the banks in the other centres of trade will break away from Peking has not been without effect. President and Premier have also shown that they will not be a party to the wrecking of this financial institution, and have ordered the return of the Bill to the Senate and the House of Representatives for further consideration. This is all the more remarkable inasmuch as the Acting Premier is a member of the Anfu Club himself.

RAILWAY INTERRUPTIONS.

Both the Peking-Hankow and the Peking-Tientsin Railways have been interrupted by wash outs caused by the heavy rains, but repairs were effected promptly and the service resumed. Meanwhile, the rain that Peking and the North needs so badly does not come, and farmers are becoming distracted. The price of food is increasing already.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Colonel Gulick, the commandant of the American Legation Guard, arrived this morning and was met at the station by a detachment of troops. He was formerly in Peking, about 1909.

Admiral Tudor, of the China Squadron, is a distinguished visitor. He is being entertained to dinner by the Acting Premier to-morrow night.

Mr. J. E. Baker, American adviser to the Railway Department of the Ministry of Communications, has had his contract renewed. Mr. Baker has identified himself with the movement for the internationalisation of China's railways. This did not appeal to Tiao Ju-lin, the late Minister, and there was some doubt as to the renewal of Mr. Baker's contract, especially as it was known that the Japanese were applying pressure to have one of their nationals appointed to the position. One commentator remarks that the re-appointment is regarded as a direct answer to these Japanese intrigues.

## CHINA'S CLAIMS.

ALL FOREIGN CONCESSIONS TO BE GIVEN UP.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY TO BE ABOLISHED.

The following is a summary of the claims which China put forward at the Peace Conference at Versailles:

1.—*Spheres of Influence and Special Interests.*—The Powers to declare that they neither possess nor claim such spheres of influence and special interests, and that they are ready to revise all treaties, agreements, notes and contracts establishing such.

2.—*Troops and Police.*—All foreign troops and police on Chinese soil without legal justification to be immediately withdrawn; Articles VII. and IX. of the Protocol of September 7th, 1901, to be abrogated and Legation guards to be withdrawn the year after the abrogation is declared.

3.—*Foreign Post-Offices, Wireless Stations and Telegraphs.*—All the Post offices to be suppressed before January 1st, 1921, no telegraphic installation to be established afterwards, any such existing to be handed to the Chinese Government against fair payment.

4.—*Consular Jurisdiction.*—On China promising to promulgate before the end of 1921 five codes (criminal, civil and commercial), and codes of civil and criminal procedure, where there were only preferential subdivisions, the Treaty Powers will abandon their consular jurisdiction and/or special courts. Meanwhile:

(a) Any mixed case in which defendant or accused is Chinese to be heard by a Chinese magistrate without any foreign representative intervening in the case or decision.

(b) Decisions delivered by Chinese magistrates to be executed in any concession and in any building belonging to foreigners without previous examination by any foreign officials.

5.—*Leased Territories.*—(such as Port Arthur, Weihaiwei, Kiaochoo, Kungchow, etc.) These to be restored to China, she undertaking to do everything necessary for the protection of property-holders and administration of territories.

6.—*Foreign Municipal Concessions.*—All such to be restored to China at the end of 1924. She engages to protect the rights of property-holders in such concessions. While awaiting full restoration certain changes in administration to take place at once: such as Chinese suffrage and representation on foreign municipal councils.

7.—*Autonomy in Respect of Customs Tariff.*—After a time to be agreed upon mutually, China to have the right to fix her own tariffs; meanwhile to have the right to negotiate with the different powers for reciprocal Customs conventions, distinction to be made between articles of luxury and necessity and a minimum 12 per cent. *ad valorem* tax on the latter. Meanwhile the existing tariff to be replaced at the end of 1921 by the general tariff applied to the commerce of non-treaty powers.

China agrees to abolish *likin* as soon as the new conventions are concluded.

## CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with stealing a lamp burner.

Inspector Kent stated that at 2.45 p.m., on Friday, an Indian constable on duty in Kennedy Road noticed the defendant place a wooden mallet against a lamp-post and then stand on it. He next observed the defendant remove the burner, mantle and chimney of the lamp. When the constable gave chase the defendant dropped the articles and ran away. The mallet had been stolen from a house in course of construction.

Defendant, who stated that he had been falsely accused, was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

## "THE HARVEST HAS JUST BEGUN."

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with begging alms. "I cannot help it," pleaded defendant. "I am all alone in the world and there is no one to help me."

"Why did you come to Hongkong?" asked the Magistrate.

"Because I was told I could find plenty of work to do," replied the beggar.

"But there is plenty of work to be had in the country."

"Nothing doing," was the beggar's curt rejoinder.

"Why the harvest has just started," said Mr. Lindsell. "Five dollars."

## EXTRADITION CASE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, Inspector Watt applied, on behalf of the Singapore authorities, for the extradition of a Chinese woman.

It was alleged that the woman was entrusted with a large quantity of jewellery and money by a friend in Singapore and disappeared. The Singapore Police were informed, and they discovered that she had absconded to Hongkong. The local Police were communicated with, and when the woman landed in Hongkong she was arrested.

Mr. Orme remanded the case for a week.

## AN OBVIOUS REASON.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with stealing a coat, which had been put out to dry on a bamboo-pole.

"Why did you steal it?" asked Mr. Lindsell.

"Because I wanted it," was defendant's reply.

"Two months," was Mr. Lindsell's laconic rejoinder.

## A CLEVER IMPOSTOR.

"ARISTOCRATIC VISITOR" TO HONGKONG.

Despite the tendency towards democratic ideas in China, "old" customs die hard, and there are not a few who are still willing to go far to meet an aristocrat. A quick-witted and observant Chinese saw in this weakness on the part of his countrymen a means of reaping financial gain, besides deriving a good deal of amusement at the expense of more than one sedate and sober-minded Chinese merchant of the Colony. His chief stock-in-trade was a glib tongue, and a suave manner that at once disarmed suspicion. Where he originally hailed from is unknown; where he is now is equally obscure.

He first attracted notice at the To Yuen Restaurant, West Point—the rendezvous, after dark, of many of the Chinese *bons vivants*—where he had engaged one of the best suites of rooms, and the ease with which he affected the "high-born and high-flown" style, his ingratiating manners, and his conversational powers soon attracted a little crowd of admirers round him like moths round a bright light. He was of noble rank, it would seem, and recounted to his audience the wonderful adventures he had met in life, laying particular stress on the remarkable feats he had performed during the recent civil conflict in China, one of which—the destruction of a Northern force in which were a large number of Japanese troops—was hailed with unfeigned delight. Many a sovereign and reward for bravery was produced to him in colour to the tale. The company being in just the mood for appreciating deeds of derring-do, the hero of a hundred fights was toasted again and again.

An adjournment to a theatre was then made, and the "distinguished visitor" was introduced, with considerable *clout*, to several people there. Shortly after the clock chimed the hour of midnight, the party, now "wisely swelled," returned to the restaurant, and resumed the "celebrations," during which the "distinguished visitor," in a clever speech, appealed for funds for the construction of an object very dear to his heart—the erection of a mausoleum in honour of those who perished in the recent intestine strife, that should be "the wonder of China and the envy of the world." He promised to donate, on an ideal site for the purpose, together with \$5,000. His appeal met with a ready response, and a substantial sum was collected on the spot. With "true Oriental politeness," he thanked all present for this proof of their patriotism, and the gathering broke up.

A big meeting to be addressed by the "distinguished visitor" was arranged for the following day, but it never came off. The manager of the restaurant was among the first to be disillusioned when he discovered next day that the "distinguished visitor" was *non est*. A careful search revealed no clue. It appears that one of the ladies—who, probably, was smitten with the charms of the "aristocrat"—was given a slip of paper by him, which she promptly concealed, treasuring it as a *billi d'ance*. It bore a quotation from the Chinese classics and an expression of surprise that people could be so "green."

The impostor is probably relating, with gusto, to an admiring group of kindred spirits the tale of his triumph in Hongkong.

## RECENT BURLARY AT KOWLOON.

TWO MEN CHARGED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, two Chinese were charged with stealing jewellery and money from the residence of Mr. E. Abraham, at Kowloon to the value of \$3,175.

Mr. Abraham left his house one evening to visit the theatre, and on his return discovered that it had been broken into and his jewellery stolen. He communicated with the Police, who succeeded in arresting one of the robbers at Yennat. This man had about \$500 worth of jewellery with him. He made a clean breast of the whole affair, informed the Police that he had formerly been a servant of Mr. Abraham's, and also told them that he had entered the house through a window. He added that his confederate had gone to Macao to dispose of the jewellery. Communication with Macao elicited the fact that the confederate had returned to Hongkong, and he was arrested by the Police in Nathan Road. Mr. Abraham left yesterday for Macao to recover the jewellery.

The first defendant pleaded guilty, and the second defendant stated that he was invited by the first to take part in the robbery, but stopped in the road, while the house was entered.

Inspector Gordon stated that the C.S.F. would like a committal if the case were proved.

Mr. Orme remanded the case.

## THE TALE OF A PIG.

A TROUBLESOME BARGAIN.

A farmer came to town to purchase a pig. He was shown a nice, well-grown one and bought it, as the saying goes, "for a song." He went back to his farm, slaughtered the pig, dressed it for dinner, and invited his friends and acquaintances to make merry over roast pig and Chinese wine. The feast over, he once more walked to town, and was met by three men, one of whom accused him of buying his friend's pig and hit him on the chest. After this greeting, the men invited the farmer to a tea-house, and there demanded \$50 as compensation, the sum to be paid to a Chinese club. For two and a half hours they wrangled, and ultimately compromised at \$20. The farmer promised to pay the money on the morrow, and then sought the assistance of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, who detailed Sergeant Earner to look into the matter. Two \$10 notes were marked, and handed to the representative of the three men. The Police then came on the scene and arrested this man. He was produced at the Magistracy, yesterday, and remanded till to-day.



# CRUELTY TO A SLAVE GIRL—CHINESE CONTRACTOR'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

Yesterday, His Honour the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies, K.C.) and the Puisne Judge (Mr. C. D. Melbourne) heard the appeal of Chu Cheng Hi, against a sentence of two weeks' hard labour, without the option of a fine, recently imposed upon him by Mr. R. O. Hutchison at the Magistracy.

The Magistrate found that (1) a servant-girl named Tsai Ha had been wilfully beaten by the appellant (then defendant) with an instrument which it was improper to use on a little girl; (2) that Tsai Ha had been whipped over a period which the Magistrate considered excessive; and (3) that the grounds alleged by the appellant against the girl were insufficient to justify the punishment administered.

Mr. Eldon Potter appeared for the appellant, and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (Acting Attorney-General) appeared for the respondent (the Hon. Captain-Superintendent of Police).

Mr. Potter, in opening, said it was his conviction that the punishment imposed on the appellant was too severe in the circumstances. He would ask that the judgment be varied by giving the appellant the option of a fine. The case in the Magistracy was one of unlawful assault. It was not an ordinary case; it was peculiar in many respects. The girl in question was, and is, one of the household of the appellant; she belonged to the fifth concubine; and was, as far as he knew, a "slave-girl."

The Chief Justice asked whether she had been bought.

Mr. Potter said that was so. At the Magistracy the girl said the appellant was her master.

His Lordship observed that there was no evidence that the girl belonged to the fifth concubine.

Mr. Potter said it was on the affidavit. Mr. Pollock retorted that there was a lot in the affidavit that was objectionable. The appellant could not introduce in the affidavit new facts which could well have been brought up in the Court below. The girl had nothing to do with the fifth concubine.

Mr. Potter said he was not trying to maintain that the appellant was not liable for the chastisement on the ground that the girl belonged to the fifth concubine. It was essential that the Court should have certain facts before it.

The Chief Justice asked if Mr. Potter was going to tender fresh evidence.

Mr. Potter replied that he did not intend to do so, except in so far as it supported his plea for mitigation of sentence.

Mr. Potter, continuing, said the appellant was in loco parentis, and had full control of the child as the head of the household; and, as such, it could not be contended that he had not the right to chastise her in a reasonable degree if she was in fault. The English law allowed this, and Chinese custom permitted it to a far greater extent than English law.

His Lordship observed that this was allowed under Roman law also.

Mr. Potter proceeded that the appellant was a business man with good connections, and was liable to be ruined if he was sent to gaol. This was an important fact that had to be considered in asking whether or no the punishment was excessive.

His Lordship remarked that the man had admitted that he was guilty of an unprovoked assault.

Mr. Potter reminded the Court that the only point he was arguing was whether or no the punishment was excessive. It was not a case of systematic cruelty; the girl was well nourished, and has said in her evidence that she had a lot to eat.

His Lordship, reading from the evidence, reminded Mr. Potter that the doctor had said the girl's physical condition was very poor. The girl was still under treatment.

Mr. Potter replied that that was a result of the beating. There was no suggestion that the girl had been ill-treated and that thereby her physical condition was reduced. The Ordinance under which the appellant was punished contemplated systematic chastisement of the girl.

His Lordship stated that, according to Mr. Potter, they did not come under the Ordinance at all.

Mr. Potter replied that it would have been very different if the case proved showed that there was systematic cruelty.

His Lordship thought the girl had said in her evidence that the man had ill-treated her previously.

Mr. Potter asserted that that was not the case. The appellant had been convicted for a specific instance. If it had been stated that there were previous instances, proving systematic cruelty, the appellant would have called evidence to rebut it.

Mr. Potter then proceeded to read from the depositions, making a running comment. The girl had said that she was accused of stealing clothing belonging to the fourth concubine. She denied it and was beaten. A week later she was accused of having stolen a pair of trousers, and when she denied it she was beaten again.

His Lordship observed that the appellant had beaten the girl on three successive occasions.

Mr. Potter believed that was so, but those previous occasions had not to be considered because they were not in the charge.

His Lordship said he did not care. He had to consider it in deciding whether the punishment was excessive.

Mr. Potter stated that all that evidence should not have been on the depositions, because it did not concern the charge against the man. There was nothing whatever to show that on those occasions the beatings were improper in the sense that they were excessive punishment.

The special charge was that on May 21st the defendant assaulted the girl. That was the one and only case which the Magistrate had to consider, and the one and only case he did consider.

His Lordship reminded Mr. Potter that it was open to a Magistrate to consider previous instances. If, for example, a man was charged with giving a black eye to another, the Magistrate would naturally consider the blows which were given, before the identical black eye was administered.

Mr. Potter replied that if that was the view the Court was going to take he had better sit down. There was no suggestion that the prior beatings could have been considered improper by a Magistrate.

Reading from the girl's evidence in the Magistracy, Mr. Potter said that her story was that on the day in question the appellant questioned her about stealing a coat and a pair of trousers. She denied the offence, and the man beat her. The fifth concubine then came into the room and said: "Stop, there's a constable coming." Then a Chinese constable came in, and the fifth concubine gave the girl over to him. It seemed, Mr. Potter said, the idea of the appellant and the fifth concubine to give the girl in charge, for stealing; they did not appear to have any idea that they could be punished for having beaten her excessively.

His Lordship again enumerated the different portions of the girl's body which the doctor had said were "thickly covered with bruises."

Mr. Potter urged that the girl was never in any danger of her life.

His Lordship replied that if she had been the man would have received twelve months' instead of fourteen days' imprisonment.

Mr. Potter asked that his case be compared to one which had come before that Court when Sir Francis Pigott was Chief Justice and the late Sir Henry Berkley was Attorney-General. In that case a man named Ellis had struck a drunken soldier with his fist and the soldier was killed.

His Lordship reminded Mr. Potter that they all knew the law about drunkenness. Drunkenness did not excuse a crime.

Mr. Potter said he wished to emphasize that the man did not intend the consequences of his act.

His Lordship observed that, in other words, Mr. Potter was saying that the Court would overlook the matter and give the appellant the option of a fine.

Mr. Potter pointed out that the Home Act gave the Court the option of imposing a fine.

His Lordship said that the Home Act allowed the Magistrate to inflict imprisonment up to six months, and in this case the man had been given 14 days.

Mr. Potter replied that the man would not have gone to all the expense and trouble of appealing if he was not certain of the consequences to him of his imprisonment.

Reading from the affidavit put in by the appellant, Mr. Potter said that Chu Cheng Hi was the head of the firm of Cheng Kee, contractors, to the Naval Dockyard. He was 51 years old. He admitted beating the girl, but said he had no intention to cause her any unnecessary suffering, and he was certain that any act of his did not cause the spraining of her wrist or cause any serious damage to her. Since the case had been decided, the girl had come back to his house and stated that she desired to live there again.

His Lordship observed that all this evidence should have been given before the Magistrate.

Mr. Potter retorted that it had been offered and refused, and Mr. Goldring had filed an affidavit to that effect.

Continuing to read from the appellant's affidavit, Mr. Potter said the appellant was still willing to do all he could for the girl, and to the wish of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. If he was sent to gaol he would assuredly lose his contract with the Naval Yard, and, besides, lose all he possessed in the way of business connections.

His Lordship did not see why he should. It was not as if the man had been convicted of being a thief or anything like that. It would make very little difference to a stigma would attach to him if he went to gaol.

Mr. Potter replied that the Naval Yard would not care to have a contractor who had served a term in gaol. That would be a stigma which would be very difficult to get rid of.

His Lordship said that if the appellant had been a man in humble circumstances that argument would never have come up at all. It would be very serious if the Court was going to give its consideration to a sentence because of a man's position and because it would ruin his career.

Mr. Potter said that was one of the most serious elements considered at Home in inflicting punishments—whether or no it would ruin a career. It was the first offence ever committed by the appellant. There were no aggravated cases in which the offender was given the option of a fine. He had never heard of a similar case at Home in which a defendant was not given the option of a fine.

His Lordship observed that such cases were very common.

Mr. Potter said he did not think that was so, where there was no evidence of systematic cruelty. As for the appellant, he offered to make all reparation to the girl.

The Chief Justice, after conferring with his learned brother, said the Court had decided to dismiss the appeal. The Court found that the defendant did commit an assault within the meaning of the Ordinance. They had drunk and that he lost his temper and beat the child with the stick shown, with which he could inflict the most severe chastisement. They had to consider the condition of the girl. The Chinese constable who was called in had said that the child was beaten black and blue on the arms and legs. In regard to counsel's contention that imprisonment would mean the ruin of the man, all the Court could say was that they did not know it would be so. The doctor's evidence did not justify the setting aside of the decision of the Magistrate. The sentence was none too severe for the offence.

Mr. Pollock asked for costs on an unheard of request for the Crown to make.

Mr. Pollock replied that under Section 106 the Court had full power to make an order as to costs.

His Lordship said it was not usual for the Crown to ask for costs, and gave judgment for the respondent without costs.

Mr. Potter asked what was the position of the girl, who was now in the custody of the Police.

His Lordship said he supposed that the Secretary for Chinese Affairs would make provision for her.

His Lordship informed Mr. Potter that he would have thought that that was exactly the position which the prosecution would take up—that the man had overstepped the mark. He was hoping that Mr. Potter would have something to say about the doctor's evidence.

Mr. Potter, reading from the doctor's evidence, said that the girl's left arm was thickly covered with linear bruises.

His Lordship: Thickly covered. That means a good number of bruises.

Mr. Potter said they were all healed now.

His Lordship, reading from the doctor's evidence, said that both the girl's legs, her left thigh, and the lower part of the back were also absolutely covered with bruises. He asked Mr. Potter whether, in view of that, he could possibly say that the sentence was excessive?

Mr. Potter replied that a sentence of imprisonment meant absolute ruin to the appellant.

His Lordship again enumerated the different portions of the girl's body which the doctor had said were "thickly covered with bruises."

Mr. Potter urged that the girl was never in any danger of her life.

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## HONGKONG WEDDING. DUNNETT-RODGER.

The Union Church was the scene of the pretty wedding, yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Gordon Black Dunnett, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, was married to Miss Dorothy Rodger, sixth daughter of Mr. A. Rodger, late manager of the China Sugar Refinery, and Mrs. Rodger.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. L. E. Pearce, wore a pretty gown of enantilly lace over crepe georgette, embroidered with oriental pearls. Her brocade satin train was presented by Mrs. J. MacGregor Forbes. She wore the conventional tulle veil covering a wreath of orange blossoms, and carried a handsome bouquet of white lilies. She was attended by Miss Alice Gordon and Miss Stabb, as bridesmaids, and by Master William Hancock as page. Miss Gordon wore a frock of electric blue georgette, trimmed with coral beads. Miss Stabb's dress was of white oriental muslin, with a blue sash. Both bridesmaids carried bouquets of hydrangea. Mr. C. A. Peel, of Canton, acted as best man.

As the bride entered the church, the hymn "O Perfect Love" was sung. The only other hymn was "Lead us, Heavenly Father." The Rev. T. W. Pearce conducted the ceremony. When the newly married couple had signed the register, Mr. E. J. Chapman, the organist, played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

After the ceremony a reception was held at "Kingsclere." H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.) proposed the toast of the bride and bridegroom, to which Mr. Dunnett suitably replied. A Filipino string band was in attendance, and there was a little dancing. Mr. and Mrs. Dunnett leave to-day, on their honeymoon trip, for Home, by the *Empress of Russia*.

Amongst those present were the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. N. J. Stabb and Mrs. Stabb, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. McKenny, Mrs. A. G. Gordon and the Misses Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. E. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Cassidy, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Moxon, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Humphreys, Mrs. Main, Mr. Macdonochie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Messrs. H. P. Smith, E. Ralphs, G. P. Lammer, H. Hancock, R. E. Sedgwick, and A. O. Lang.

## CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, July 8th.

### THE CIVIL GOVERNORSHIP.

The people are said to be very indignant at the Military Government's lack of attention to their demand that Dr. Wu Ting-fong be appointed Civil Governor. It is stated that, with a view to enforce compliance with their demand, they contemplate going on strike till Dr. Wu is appointed.

### CRITICAL SITUATION IN KWANGSI.

It is reported that, owing to a misunderstanding between the leaders of the Kwangsi and Yunnan troops, the situation of Kwangsi province has become very grave, as the two forces are preparing to fight each other. It is also said that Tong Kai-yew, the Tschun of Yunnan, is not satisfied with General Luk's warring policy, and is therefore proposing to send troops from Yunnan to attack Kwangsi. Tong has also ordered the Yunnanese troops in Kwangtung to march to Wuchow, so that the Kwangsi troops will be attacked from both sides.

We are informed that General Luk has recalled a number of the Kwangsi officers in the Canton Artillery Corps to Kwangsi at once, and other military movements are in progress. Some of the merchants in Canton have received telegrams from Nanning merchants instructing them to stop the delivery of goods to Nanning till further notice.

### A BRITISH GUNBOAT AT NANNING.

A British gunboat arrived at Nanning yesterday. She is to proceed to Wuchow in a day or two.

### SWATOW REPORTS.

Messages from Swatow state that as the monopoly of the sale of salt has been given to a certain merchant all the other salt merchants have entirely ceased their trade in salt. The people are without salt in Swatow and other places, and the price has increased accordingly.

A regiment of the regular troops in Swatow was demobilized yesterday, and martial law was declared when it was feared that opposition would be offered.

## CHARGE OF DEMANDING MONEY BY MENACES.

"A COMMON PRACTICE."

Sergeant Murphy, of the Yaumati Police-station, has started a campaign against a certain set of rowdies in his district who attempt to extort money from defenceless women in brothels by menaces. He produced four Chinese before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Magistracy yesterday, and charged them with this offence.

The facts of the case were not divulged to the Magistrate, but it appears that the four men visited a brothel in Yaumati and demanded \$30, threatening to assault the inmates, four girls, if they refused to comply with the request. The girls asked them to come another day and informed the Police, who waited their return, and then arrested them.

One of the defendants pleaded guilty. Mr. P. W. Goldring, appearing for the second defendant, applied for a remand on bail.

Sergeant Murphy: This sort of offence is getting to be a very common practice. It is a perfect nuisance. There is a certain class of young men and rowdies, who go into these brothels and demand money. The defendants belong to this class of persons.

Mr. Orme: I hold it is a very serious offence.

Sergeant Murphy: Most of them are out of employment.

Mr. Orme remanded the case till Friday, fixing bail at \$500 each.

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## THE ONLY SAFEGUARD AGAINST GERMANY:

AMERICAN MERCANTILE MAGNATE'S VIEW.

### RUMOURED GERMAN GOVERNMENT CRISIS.

AUSTRIAN PRESS ADMIT THE WAR ORIGINATED IN VIENNA.

### FOOD RIOTS IN ITALY.

SOME OF THE PROBLEMS CONFRONTING EUROPE.

WIRELESS CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

### PROBLEMS CONFRONTING EUROPE.

TASKS FOR THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

LONDON, July 5th.

General Smuts, when receiving the Honorary Degree of D.Sc. at Manchester University, referred to the greatness of the British Empire which, he said, was in itself a League of Nations.

At the Conference in Paris M. Clemenceau had referred to our fourteen representatives as "Lloyd George's savages," but they represented realities with no nonsense about them, and the British Empire with its great political preponderance was going to play an important part in the world's future.

We fought not only for victory but for ideals and principles which we intended to see triumphant.

No country had emerged from the war so fat and rich as America, with her tremendous resources, and it was for the Empire to see that those resources were used to the best advantage to benefit Europe, which was in a very bad way.

Turkey had long been referred to as the "sick man of Europe" but the Central States, in his opinion, were in a much worse position. It was for Great Britain to put Europe on its legs again.

### "INDEPENDENCE DAY" IN PARIS.

AMERICAN CELEBRATIONS.

PARIS, July 5th.

A Havas message says:— Franco-American fellowship found marked expression during the celebration of "Independence Day" in Paris. A mighty throng watched a French and American review in the Place de la Concorde. President Poincaré and Marshal Foch were present.

### THE ONLY REMEDY AGAINST GERMANY.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Paris gave a banquet to 380 guests, among whom were Marshal Foch and the French Ministers. Mr. Walter Berry, the President of the American Chamber, said that the only remedy against Germany was a definite armed alliance of France, Great Britain, the United States and Italy. It was useless to reckon on the honour or the pledged word of the German nation.

General Pershing stated that the conditions laid down in the Peace Treaty must be fulfilled in every respect, and must be carried out in the fullest comprehension of the terms.

### TRIAL OF THE EX-KAISER.

GERMAN EX-PRINCES APPEAL TO KING GEORGE.

BERLIN, July 5th.

The Kaiser's five younger sons have telegraphed to King George placing themselves at his disposal in the event of their father's extradition in order to spare him such degradation.

### FRENCH PRESS SURPRISED.

PARIS, July 5th.

A Havas message says:— The French Press is surprised that the Allied Tribunal is to sit in London for the trial of the Kaiser, as the Kaiser was France's enemy before he was Great Britain's; but the French public understands that France had already the privilege of precedence in the matter of the Peace Conference.

### THE PEACE TREATY.

AUSTRIAN PRESS COMMENT

VIENNA, July 4th.

The Press, discussing the Peace Treaty, says that America and England are now lords over hundreds of millions. The judges have assembled the nations with power to pronounce an economic death sentence by withholding supplies.

The Labour newspapers admit that the evidence shows that Gt. Britain and her Allies did not want the war, the origin of which was undoubtedly in Vienna.

### PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS.

STAMPEDE OF OFFICERS FROM GERMANY.

LONDON, July 5th.

The Allies' firmness in demanding the surrender of the German law-breakers has led to a regular stampede of conscientious officers, particularly submarine men. Many have already escaped to neutral countries, while others are hiding in Germany.

Although, with the exception of Admiral von Tirpitz, the names of the guilty have not been published, it is expected they will include the worst submarine men and those who bombarded open seaside towns, illegal minelayers, sinkers of hospital ships, and the leading looters in Belgium and France.

### HUNGARY.

AN APPEAL TO THE ALLIES.

COPENHAGEN, July 6th.

A number of fugitive Hungarian politicians have arrived in Vienna, to appeal to the Entente to liberate Hungary from the domination of the Bolsheviks and help the Hungarians to form a moderate Socialist Government.

### GERMANY.

SUPREME ARMY COMMAND DISSOLVED.

COPENHAGEN, July 3rd.

The German Supreme Army Command is to be dissolved to-day. The Premier has telegraphed to General von Hindenburg, thanking him for his services.

### SERIOUS CRISIS IN THE GOVERNMENT.

BERLIN, July 6th.

Rumours are circulating in Weimar of a serious crisis within the Government regarding the new division of Germany, the views of the Imperial and Prussian Governments conflicting.

### ITALY.

SERIOUS FOOD RIOTS.

ROME, July 6th.

Demonstrations of protest at the dearth of food have occurred at Turin, Leghorn and Palermo. The tradesmen of Rome have agreed to a fifty per cent. reduction in prices.

Food and clothing shops in Milan and other towns were raided. One man was killed and several injured. Disturbances are reported at Brescia.

Tradesmen in several towns have considerably reduced their prices.

### GOVERNMENT MEASURES AGAINST MONOPOLISTS.

ROME, July 6th.

The Government is taking stern measures against monopolists. The Socialist parties disclaim responsibility for the disorders.

### ARMY PENSIONS.

STATEMENT REGARDING ALLOWANCES.

LONDON, July 5th.

The Minister of Pensions writes to the Press with reference to Sir Douglas Haig's evidence before the Pensions Committee on July 1st.

He says the figures quoted referred to the past and not to present rates. He instances General Haig's statement that a second lieutenant in a sanatorium, after paying the sanatorium charges, had a balance of only £30 a year for his wife and children, and shows that the total compensation in such a case would be £412 a year and the balance now would be £173, apart altogether from maintenance and education allowances for the children according to age.

### MR. LLOYD GEORGE RESTING.

AT CRICCIETH.

LONDON, July 6th.

Mr. Lloyd George has arrived at Criccieth for a fortnight's complete rest.

### MR. H. H. ASQUITH.

A VISIT TO COLOGNE.

COLOGNE, July 6th.

Mr. H. H. Asquith is visiting Cologne as the guest of General Sir William Robertson.

### TRIUMPHAL MARCH THROUGH LONDON.

A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE.

LONDON, July 5th.

The triumphal march through the Metropolis of detachments of the City and County of London troops was the occasion of great demonstrations of their fellow-citizens' pride in the deeds of their own men.

Huge crowds walked the whole route from Constitution Hill through the Mall and the Strand to Tower Hill.

Here the soldiers were greeted by 20,000 territorials, representing every unit.

A Guards band led the procession, with colours fluttering in the bright sunshine. The route was three miles long.

A hundred uniformed nurses from the five great London hospitals participated, and were particularly enthusiastically received.

The King, surrounded by a brilliant staff, took the salute outside Buckingham Palace, where two Guards bands played the troops past.

Cavalry bands were planted outside the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor welcomed the troops within the city.

Fifty other bands played in the procession. Volunteer cadets and V.A.D.s lined the streets.

### LAWN TENNIS.

FRENCH GIRL WINS LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 5th.

In the challenge round of the ladies' singles championship competition at Wimbledon, Miss Suzanne Lenglen (France) beat Mrs. Lambert Chambers (the holder; England) by 10-8, 4-6, 9-7.

### A DRAMATIC FINISH.

Ten thousand persons, including Their Majesties, watched the match. The end was most dramatic. In the third set Miss Lenglen led by 4-1, and then Mrs. Chambers made a great recovery. She was leading by 6-5 and 40-15, with victory within her grasp, when the young French girl won the game and, a few minutes later, the set and the match.

[There will be much rejoicing in France that the plucky Miss Suzanne Lenglen has won the coveted distinction of being lady tennis champion of England. It is the first time the honour has gone to France. The ladies' championship was instituted in 1884. In 1905 the honour went, for the first time, to an American lady, Miss M. Sutton, who defeated Miss D. K. Douglass. Miss Douglass, however, regained the honour in 1906, only to lose it again, in 1907, to Miss Sutton, who therefore has the privilege of being the only American to win the English championship. In 1908, Miss Sutton did not defend the title, which was won by Mrs. Sterry. In 1909 the championship was gained by Miss D. Boothby who lost it in 1910 to Mrs. Lambert Chambers. Mrs. Chambers kept the title for 2 years and then lost it to Mrs. Larcombe. The latter did not defend the title in 1913, and Mrs. Chambers was again champion. Mrs. Chambers gained a sweeping victory in 1914 and, as there were no competitors during the war, retained the title of champion till it was wrested from her by Miss Suzanne Lenglen. The match must have been full of thrills, and when fuller accounts of the match come to hand it will no doubt be seen that Mrs. Chambers had to put out her very best tactics to withstand the vigorous play of her much younger opponent.]

### ARMY SPORTS.

ROWING EVENTS.

LONDON, July 5th.

At Henley, in the final of the King's Cup, for Allied eight, the Australian Army beat Oxford University.

In the final of the Kingswood Sculls, Private Hadfield (New Zealand) beat Lieut. Hussey (Rhine Army) easily.

### OBITUARY.

SIR WILLIAM MACGREGOR.

LONDON, July 4th.

The death is announced of the Right Hon. Sir William Macgregor.

[Sir William Macgregor, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., M.D. (Aber.), Hon. D.Sc. (Camb.), Hon. LL.D. (Edin.), LL.D. (Aber.), LL.D. (Queensland), F.R.P.S. (Glas.), was born in Scotland in 1847. He was educated at Aberdeen and Glasgow, and was formerly Resident Surgeon and Resident Physician of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary. He was appointed Assistant Government Medical Officer of the Seychelles in 1873, Surgeon of the Civil Hospital, Port Louis, Mauritius, in 1874 and Chief Medical Officer, Fiji, in 1875. He was Receiver General and Administrator of the Government, and acted as High Commissioner and Consul General for the Western Pacific from 1875 to 1888. After being an Administrator of British New Guinea for a period, he was Governor of Lagos from 1893 to 1904, Governor of Newfoundland from 1904 to 1909 and Governor of Queensland from 1909 to 1914, when he retired.]

### TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

THE "R-34" NEAR NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's, July 3rd.

The R-34 was 400 miles north-east of St. John's at ten o'clock this evening (Greenwich time).

### TO MEET THE "R-34".

St. John's, July 4th.

A Handley-Page machine left for New York yesterday. She expects to sight the R-34, which, it is hoped, will reach her destination to-morrow.

### THE PROGRESS OF THE "R-34".

LONDON, July 5th.

The R-34 sent a wireless message at 8 p.m. yesterday (Greenwich time) that she was over the Island of St. Pierre, south of Newfoundland. She has apparently abandoned her visit to St. John's.

The difficulties which the R-34 is encountering are strong head-winds. Her petrol is also running short.

LONDON, July 5th.

The position of the R-34 at midnight was 59.40 North and 45.45 West.

SYDNEY (NOVA SCOTIA), July 5th.

The R-34 was 60 miles away at 1.4 a.m. (Greenwich).

### IN DISTRESS.

Boston, July 5th.

The R-34 is in distress. She has asked American destroyers to tow her.

### FRENCH INTEREST.

PARIS, July 6th.

A Havas message says:— All France is following with deep interest the voyage of the R-34 from Scotland to New York.

A certain amount of disappointment is expressed, for it is remembered that France once led the world in aeronautics.

### TURKEY.

PEACE DELEGATES LEAVE FOR LAUSANNE.

PARIS, July 4th.

The Turkish delegates have left for Lausanne.

### TURKISH TROOPS ENTER AIDIN.

PARIS, July 5th.

Le Temps states that the Turks have entered Aidin, which the Greeks evacuated. A part of the town is aflame. The telegraph wires have been cut.

### THE EX-SHAH OF PERSIA.

RETURNS FROM TURKEY.

LONDON, July 5th.

The Times says the ex-Shah has returned to Persia from Turkey and is at present at Kasvin.

### CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

RETIREMENT OF HUNGARIAN TROOPS.

COPENHAGEN, July 5th.

A telegram from Prague states that it is officially announced that the Magyar troops completed their retirement on July 5th, from Western Slovakia, to the frontiers laid down by the Peace Conference.

The Czecho-Slovaks have occupied the evacuated territory.

### THE KURDISH RISING.

PROMPT BRITISH MEASURES.

LONDON, July 5th.

The Kurds, headed by Sheikh Mahmud, under the influence of Turco-Kurdish agitators, were aiming at the independence of Kurdistan from Turkish suzerainty. They had a rising on May 2nd at Sulimaniyah in Southern Kurdistan, and took prisoner some British officers and men.

A relief column, sent on May 23rd, was found insufficient to accomplish the rescue of these prisoners, whereupon a large force, equipped with artillery and helped by cavalry, commanded by Major General Fraser, was concentrated and advanced on June 17th against the Bazyan Pass, held by Mahmud's forces. The pass is 3,000 feet high, with hills rising a further hundred feet above. The summit was captured at dawn on June 18th. The Kurds, unaccustomed to hill warfare tactics, suffered heavily. Our casualties were slight. Our cavalry pushed on to Sulimaniyah and rescued the prisoners. Mahmud was seriously wounded and captured. The situation is now satisfactory.

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### THE PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

A FORECAST OF THE FIREWORKS DISPLAY.

The fireworks display organised by the Peace Celebrations Committee promised to be the finest spectacle of the kind ever seen in this Colony. A definite programme has not yet been decided upon, but the following gives some indication of what will be shown over the two nights—Friday, the 10th, and Saturday, the 11th:—

Opening Salutes, 9" and 10" maroons. Camouflage burning of scows. Sideways of rockets, all sizes and varieties.

Water fireworks. Cross fire of golden rain rockets. Flight of large bombshells. War Signal Balloon with magnesium illumination.

Set-piece, "Over the top." Flight of Tourbillons. Golden rain and cross-fire rockets. Golden rain wheels.

Set-piece, "Allied shields." Italian Colour-wheels. Release of large war-signal balloons. Mammoth golden shower wheels.

Set-piece, "Union Jack." Mammoth three-piece design. Niagara falls.

Willow-tree design. Assorted Octopus Bombshells. Aerial Artillery.

Italian Colour Fountain Battery. Mammoth Set-piece "Bombardment of Zeebrugge Mole," 300 feet long, showing battleship in action and the destruction of the Mole.

Set-piece, "God Save the King." The display will take place about 500 feet from the Praya, opposite Statue Square, where a large raft for the set-pieces (now in course of preparation) will be anchored. As the large rockets will also be fired from the position towards the centre of the harbour, parties who wish to view the illuminations and fireworks from launches and other craft in the harbour are warned that they will not be permitted to approach within a certain distance of the operating base, which will be indicated later.

The daylight fireworks—also a unique display—will probably be shown on Friday afternoon or Saturday forenoon, or they may be kept until the Children's Day. The date of this feature of the celebrations has not yet been decided, owing to the altered arrangements.

### THE WATER DRAGON.

The Water Dragon is to pass through the Harbour on Friday night. This fiery monster will wind its tortuous way from Yaumatei, pass Hold's wharf, then cross to the Naval anchorage, pass abreast of the Praya at Queen's Statue wharf, and finish up near the Harbour Office. Launches and other craft are warned to give it a clear course and a wide berth.

### THE MOTOR-CAR PROCESSION.

Every effort is being put forth to make the decorated motor-car procession, which is to form a feature of the Saturday programme, a great success. As already announced, prizes of \$300, \$200 and \$100 are offered for the cars adjudged by a Committee to be the best decorated, and every registered owner of a car in the Colony has been invited by circular to enter. The occasion warrants a complete entry so that the procession may be something to remember. Entries close on Friday. Messrs. Shaw, Tones & Co.'s motor department are prepared to assist owners in the work of decoration.

### CHILDREN'S DAY.

It is part of the scheme to set apart a special day for the children. The last of July renders a day-time function for the young folks out of the question, and the distribution of medals may not be possible. The medals were ordered from the Canton Mint to be ready in time for the dates originally fixed for the celebrations, namely, August 3rd and 4th, but, owing to the advancing of the dates, the medals will be available. A book of names "War Stories," brought up to date, is also to be distributed to the children, and a grant of money is to be made to each school to enable the Headmasters to arrange for such a celebration as may appear to them to be most desirable.

### STANDS TO VIEW THE ILLUMINATIONS.

Applications to the Colonial Secretary for sites for stands to view the illuminations will have the consideration of the Government, who will do their best to find suitable sites.

### PEACE CELEBRATIONS IN CANTON.

A meeting of the Committee elected to arrange matters in connection with the coming Peace Celebrations was held on July 7th in the Canton Club. In view of the close proximity of the French National Day it was unanimously decided that the opportunity should be taken to join the French community in any plans they might have been made for July 14th, and that the Peace celebrations in Canton should be held on the same day. It was agreed that the day's programme should be as follows:—

9 a.m.—Service in the Catholic Cathedral.

10.15 a.m.—Union Service at Christ Church, Shambien.

11 a.m.—Reception at the French Consulate by the French Consul-General.

Noon.—French community "At Home" at the Canton Club.

Afternoon.—Some form of entertainment, tea, with a band, and possibly sports for the children.

Evening.—I







**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY**

<b>THERAPION</b>	<b>NO. 1</b>
<b>THERAPION</b>	<b>NO. 2</b>
<b>THERAPION</b>	<b>NO. 3</b>

No. 1 For Kidney Complaints. No. 2 For Blood & Skin Disorders. No. 3 For Chronic Weaknesses.

Sole and Exclusive Chemists, FRANK H. KEMMERER, JR., DR. L. C. KING, JR., CO., NEW YORK, N.Y., U.S.A., London.

SEE TRADE-MARKED WORDS

BRIT. GOVT. PATENT APPLIES TO REMEDY







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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to SHIRAZ, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Services from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to SHIRAZ, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
Managing Agents.

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JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

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or to Rens & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"PAOTING"	On 10th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI and SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 10th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 10th July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, CHEFOO & CHEWING	"KUNIGOTO"	On 13th July, D'light.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAI	"KWANGSE"	On 13th July, D'light.
MANILA, Cebu & ILOIL	"TAMING"	On 14th July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNFANG"	On 15th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 17th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE	"CHENAN"	On 20th July, D'light.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Lights and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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## SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days)

"HAITAN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	THURSDAY,	10th July, at 1 P.M.
"HAIBONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	SUNDAY,	13th July, at 11 A.M.
"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	TUESDAY,	15th July, at 11 A.M.
"HAIBONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY,	18th July, at 1 P.M.

\* For Amoy Passengers Only.

† The s.s. "Haibong" for Swatow only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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## U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"  
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,  
via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.  
THE SUNSHINE BELT.  
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.  
The S.S. "WEST SEQUANA" will sail from this port on or about July 17th, and the S.S. "WEST CONOB" on or about August 10th, for the usual ports of call.  
S.S. "ECUADOR" ... July 16th, 1919.  
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Aug. 13th, 1919.  
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Sept. 10th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER DECKS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be overestimated.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to  
Telephone 41. COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Queen Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA  
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

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RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NAGOYA	31st Aug.	23rd Sept.	2nd Oct.

FOR

## BOMBAY VIA STRAITS &amp; COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	10th July, Noon.	26th July
DILWARA	26th July.	13th Aug.

FOR

## CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS &amp; RANGOON.

JAPAN	22nd July	13th Aug.
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## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Shanghai Only
DILWARA	13th July, 4 P.M.	

Tickets Interchangeable.  
P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

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Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.  
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

## N. Y. K.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

## SEATTLE &amp; VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai &amp; Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

KATORI MARU (calling Manila)	Sunday, 13th July, at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU	Tuesday, 5th Aug., at 11 a.m.

## LONDON &amp; ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez &amp; Port Said.

MISHIMA MARU	Thursday, 17th July, at Noon.
SADO MARU (calling Marseilles)	Friday, 25th July, at Noon.

## MELBOURNE &amp; SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville &amp; Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU	Wednesday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU	Wednesday, 20th Aug., at 11 a.m.

## NEW YORK &amp; HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama &amp; Colon.

TOYAMA MARU	Tuesday, 15th July.
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## BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSHIN MARU	Sunday, 13th July.
TOTOMI MARU	Friday, 25th July.

## CALCUTTA &amp; RANGOON via Singapore &amp; Penang.

CALCUTTA MARU	Saturday, 19th July.
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## JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

AKI MARU	Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU	Saturday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

## SHANGHAI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

INABA MARU	Friday, 11th July, at 11 a.m.
SHINGO MARU	Tuesday, 15th July.
KATFUKU MARU	Thursday, 17th July.
KAMO MARU	Monday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

## EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
S. YASUDA, Manager.  
Telephone Nos. 221 & 23

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	July 20th.
SIBBRIA MARU	20,000	July 29th.
SHINYU MARU	22,000	Aug. 13th.
PERSIA MARU	8,000	Aug. 29th.
KOREA MARU	23,000	Sept. 10th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Sept. 25th.

\* Calling at Keelung.

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SAN PEDRO, SALINO, ORIZ, RALEAO, QALLAO, ARICA  
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(THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES)

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,800	July 14th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 10th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.

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Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.  
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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE.
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	"PORTHOES" ... 20,000	On or about 18th Aug.
	"PAUL LECAL" ... 22,000	On or about 14th Sept.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"NERA" ... 10,000	On or about 19th July.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

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LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.  
"AMAZON MARU" ... End of July.  
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"SAIGON MARU" ... Tuesday, 15th July.

"INDUS MARU" ... Friday, 25th July.

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"HAWAII MARU" ... Sunday, 15th July.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore:

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"INDUS MARU" ... Friday, 25th July.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Saturday, 19th July.

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"CHICAGO MARU" ... Friday, 11th July.

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KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 17th July, at 9 a.m.

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For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

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